

MACKENSEN FAILS TO BREAK DEFENCE OF THE RUMANIANS

Suffers Heavy Loss In Counter-Attacks, While Positions Maintained

RUSSIA'S POWER

Using Force of Ten to One, Says Berlin; Shell Tulcea and Isaccea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Rumanian communiques, which have been temporarily suspended, were resumed yesterday, when it was officially reported: Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, with great loss. We maintain our positions.

There was a reciprocal bombardment on the Danube, the Russo-Rumanian fleet participating.

A German official communique states: The Rumanians, attacking with ten-fold superior numbers, penetrated an advanced post north of Craschin, but were driven out. A strong Russian attack, south of the Oltuz road, was repulsed. The Rumanians are bombarding Tulcea and Isaccea.

Jassy, January 16.—The King of Rumania, in a New Year Order to the Army, said: "Your present trials have not diminished your valor, justifying confidence in your future victory." The latest reports from the front state that the enemy's offensive has greatly slackened and their attacks are rarer and weaker.

Field's Editor Owns New High Explosive

Bought It From Neutral; War Office Rejects It; Says He Is Being Persecuted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Mr. Theodore Cook, Editor-in-Chief of The Field, in a letter to The Times, protests against the raid made on his office. He explains that he bought the rights of a powerful new explosive, invented by a neutral. An important ally successfully tested the invention, but the War Office refused to adopt it.

Mr. Theodore Cook declares that two officers of the War Office are persecuting him and demands a public inquiry. He says that The Field has absolutely no connection with the powder controversy.

Morgans Float British £50,000,000 War Loan

5½ Per Cent Convertible Bonds; £20,000,000 Matures in One Year, Remainder in Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 18.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. announce the flotation of a British loan of £50,000,000, in the form of 5½ per cent convertible bonds, dated February 1, of which £20,000,000 matures in one year and the remainder in two years.

5,000 Tripoli Rebels Routed By Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 18.—An official communique issued today reports: We completely defeated 5,000 rebels at Zozara, in Tripoli, on the 16th. The enemy lost 1,000 killed and wounded.

PRINCE CHING ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, January 19.—Chinese newspapers report that Prince Ching, who has been ill for several months, has taken a serious turn.

Declares French Morale Splendid



MISS WINIFRED HOLT.

The morale of the French army is excellent, according to Miss Winifred Holt, the American girl who has been working in France in behalf of soldiers blinded in the war. Miss Holt says that, when she visited the front, she passed through what seemed never-ending lines of French and British troops cheering over word just received of the re-capture of Port Vaux at Verdun.

Miss Holt said that canal barges are being used as hospital receiving stations in those parts of France and Belgium where canals are numerous. The wounded are put upon these well-equipped barges and transported slowly, without jar or disturbance, to the base hospitals at the rear.

Tokio Report Hints U.S. May Force Peace Terms From Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—The Russian Premier, Prince Goltz, has telegraphed, assuring Mr. Lloyd George of his loyal co-operation to render more intimate the union between Great Britain and Russia, to ensure the triumph of honor and right. Mr. Lloyd George has replied, saying that he is happy to feel that he can rely on Prince Goltz's support.

U.S. to Force Germany?

Tokio, January 19. (Eastern News Agency).—The tone of the American newspapers tends to the following effect: While the Entente Powers have shown their conditions of peace to a certain extent, accepting the desire of the U. S. A., Germany has not done so. Therefore, Germany has the obligation to show them at her own initiative. If not, the U. S. should take a positive step to force Germany to show them. Therefore, it is observed that President Wilson may perhaps take a certain step regarding Germany.

Ex-Emperor Will Study In America

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 19.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, President Li Yuan-hung has sanctioned the plan of the Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung to study in the United States.

Gunners to Ask Government For Game Preservation Law

Mr. Johnstone Voices Protest At Indiscriminate Destruction; Appoint Committee to Take Action

In a business-like way, Mr. John Johnstone got through the meeting called at the Palace Hotel last night on the question of game preservation, the result being a decision to approach the Government for the enforcement of some restrictions. Mr. Johnstone was elected chairman and among others present were Chev. G. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General, Dr. A. Stanley, and Messrs. E. F. Mackay, W. S. Jackson, H. H. Read, R. F. C. Master, J. H. Teeddale, A. Samson, G. Lanning, H. E. Gibson, M. O. Springfield, B. A. Clarke, F. Ayacough, A. P. Nazer, K. Kaakara, C. A. Skinner, W. A. C. Platt, A. M. Colliaco, E. Moller, A. Brooke Smith, G. D. Coultis, E. O. Cumming, W. G. Pirie, M. Denegri, C. G. Humphrys, F. W. Henderson, V. H. Lanning and S. Kamaki.

Mr. J. Johnstone's Appeal

The Chairman said: The interest shown on the subject of the destruction of game in China and more especially the Yangtze Valley, led me to write a letter to the local press, asking for the support of all those who were interested in the matter and I am happy to say that the response to my appeal has been very encouraging. I have received letters from people resident all up the Yangtze Valley, from interior points and from the North. The promises of support are not merely empty ones and, from the persons they come from, I venture to hope that they will prove of considerable value to any committee that may be formed as a result of this meeting.

As you are doubtless aware, the question which we are here to consider has been brought up before, possibly not under exactly the same heading, but near enough. In 1899, a society was formed for the protection of game and other wild birds in China. The then Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Rocher, took the matter up and the export of pheasants was restricted. Some years afterwards, this society was wound up, a step which, you will probably agree with me, in view of subsequent events, is to be deplored.

Again, in 1914, a petition on similar lines was forwarded to the late Yuan Shih-k'ai, but, for various reasons, which it is unnecessary for me to state here, the matter was dropped.

Justification for Prevention

Now, the destruction of game, during the last two seasons, even, warrants us, however great the difficulty may be, in making some effort to deal effectively with it and it is for this reason that I have ventured to ask you here. In a meeting of

this nature, it is generally advisable to have matters more or less cut and dried, because it saves a considerable amount of time and, whatever may be the cause, it is generally found difficult to persuade persons present at a meeting to take an active part in the proceedings.

I have, therefore, taken the precaution of asking various gentlemen, if, provided this meeting elects them, they would be prepared to serve on a small committee, to be formed now, to deal with the whole question of protection. It has not been possible for me to communicate separately with the many gentlemen who have addressed me on the subject and, in putting forward these names, I have acted entirely on my own initiative. If, therefore, anyone here present desires to make any alterations to my proposed committee, he is at perfect liberty to do so.

One stipulation only I would make and that is, that any committee elected be small, say, six members in all. The committee should have full power to act on their own initiative, see whom they like and take what action in their opinion appears best. Urges Permanent Society

It has been suggested to me—and I think the suggestion an extremely good one—that consideration should be given to the establishment not only of a temporary committee but of a permanent society for the preservation of game in China. The committee we elect tonight might be constituted the committee for the first year of the society's existence.

That a permanent organization of this nature might do useful work in collecting records from different parts of China, Customs statistics affecting the export of game, enforcement of existing Municipal bye-laws, etc., is beyond doubt and I think that, if we get the movement started along the right lines, this will eventually come as a matter of course.

It is extremely difficult, in a matter of this nature, not to appear to be acting from a selfish standpoint, but I think that, putting aside the fact that we are mostly shooting men here and have, therefore, a great deal to gain in the successful outcome of this movement, very few indeed will be found who will not admit that the Chinese Government would be extremely well advised if they could see their way to put some restraint on the unrestricted slaughter of all game, both fur and feather, which is at present going on in this country. No better example can be offered to the Republic of China than that of a sister Republic, America, where it was realized, too

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LIVERPOOL OPIUM DENS ARE RAIDED BY POLICE

31 Arrests And Large Seizures; Chinese Bombard Officers From House-Top

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Thirty-one Chinese were arrested by the police during raids last night on opium dens in Liverpool. Much opium was seized. At one place, the police were attacked by a big retriever and a number of Chinese, who threw boots and other articles from the house-top.

L.C.C. to Subscribe £7,000,000 to Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The London County Council has subscribed £7,000,000 to the war loan.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 24.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 59.0 and 27.7.

A Brother's Last Tribute



A SOLDIER'S GRAVE

The photograph shows the last resting place of Sergeant Simpkins, in a military burying ground "somewhere in France," to use the phrase which the censor's laconic bulletins have made famous. Sergeant Simpkins, as the headboard announces, died of wounds. It is all very brief, merely giving his number and the name of his regiment. It would have been like thousands of other military graves in France, had not Sergeant Simpkins' brother, who happened to be a member of the same regiment, decided to make it different. He and some of the "Tommy's" "chipped in" and bought a wreath for the sergeant's grave.

Hsu Shi-ying Cornered On The Status Of The Communications Bank

Says It Is Commercial Concern; Proposal Then Made to Cancel Treasury Agency

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 19.—Hsu Shi-ying, yesterday, attended the House of Representatives, to answer questions concerning the Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications. He stated that the interest was 7½ per cent and that the loan was secured by securities held by the Bank. One of the conditions of the loan is that the Bank must employ a Japanese adviser.

Asked whether the loan had been approved by the Government, Hsu Shi-ying said that the Bank is a commercial concern and only the approval of the shareholders was required. Moreover, though the Bank is an agent for the National Treasury, the loan does not in any way increase the burden of the National Treasury. When further pressed, Hsu Shi-ying insisted that the Bank of Communications is not a Government bank and the agency for the National Treasury is actually illegal.

A member, thereupon, suggested that the Bank should be deprived of the agency and also the privilege of issuing an unlimited amount of notes. Hsu Shi-ying promised to look into this question.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Jan. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
Per R.M.S. Em. of Asia Feb. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 18

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.
The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Colombo on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Cordillera.

Germany Now Talking Of Raids On Denmark And Holland For Food

No Actual Starvation Yet, But Prospect Is Black; Soldiers At Front Complaining

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—A letter from a neutral is published today, in which the writer says that he has toured a dozen of the leading centers in Germany and, though he did not hear of actual starvation existing, the feeling is growing that Germany is faced with the prospect of being unable to continue the struggle unless she raids Denmark and Holland for meat, corn, butter and oil. The greatest scarcity is in leather. He says that soldiers from the front complain very bitterly of the deterioration in the food.

Amsterdam, January 18.—The Austrian Premier and Food Dictator have gone to Berlin, to confer on the food question.

'AS USUAL' IN WEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 18.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There have been the usual artillery and trench-mortar actions on the whole front.

Bank of England Rate Is Lowered to 5 1-2

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The Bank of England rate of discount has been lowered to 5½ per cent.

CANTON TRADE TROUBLES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Canton, January 18.—More of the inland river traffic is being interrupted, not only owing to the shortage of coal holding up steamers, but also the activity of pirates. Many towns are unable to procure goods for the holidays.

TSAR'S WAR MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 18.—General Belcaeff, the late Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed Minister of War, in succession to General Schouvaloff.

ALL VENIZELISTS JAILED IN ATHENS ARE GIVEN LIBERTY

Times Learns King Satisfied At Saving Throne; Anything Acceptable

ARMY IMPERILED

Sarrail Was Free To Set About Its Entire Destruction

NO GERMAN HELP

Submission Halted Owing To Reinforcement Being Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, January 18.—All arrested Venizelists have been released.

London, January 18.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that King Constantine is thankful to have saved his throne and would have accepted any ultimatum in preference to embarking on an uncertain military adventure. It is known that General Sarrail was able to devote himself to the entire destruction of the Greek army.

The Foreign Office announces that it has no news concerning the reported arrival of General von Falkenhayn in Greece.

An account of the extraordinary ceremony at which an anathema was pronounced by ecclesiastics, against M. Venizelos, in Athens, on Christmas Day, has reached Reuter's. The episode reads like a rite among savages.

It appears that the Metropolitan of Athens solemnly excommunicated a bull's head, which, presumably, symbolized the body of M. Venizelos. The prelate then cast the first stone, after which each member of the organized crowd also cast a stone, simultaneously pronouncing maledictions on the man who "had plotted against the King."

King Constantine's appearance as a Hottentot, which doctor had unexpected results, for it appears that, during the night-time, the calm of stones was covered with masses of flowers, to which ribbons were attached, inscribed: "From the Venizelists of Athens."

Paris, January 18.—The newspapers attribute the acceptance by Greece of the Allies' demands to the inability of Marshal von Hindenburg to send re-inforcements to the Balkans, in view of the activity of the Russians and the probability of an Allied offensive. They regard the reappearance of Rumanian communiques as indicating that the position in Rumania is considerably improved.

SAZONOFF TO LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 17.—It is understood that M. Sazonoff, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, will succeed the late Count Benckendorff at the Russian Embassy in London.

UNLIMITED WAR LOAN TO COME FROM INDIA

Entire Proceeds Will Be Handled To British Government For War Purposes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The India Office announces the raising of a special war loan in India, during 1917-18, for an unlimited amount. It will be entirely handed over to the British Government, for war purposes. Its terms will be announced with the Indian financial statement and will be not less favorable than home borrowings.

PACIFIC MAIL TO BUY MORE NEW STEAMERS

Five Liners Ordered to Replace
Those Sold to International
Mercantile Marine

COMPANY NOW THRIVING

Operating Expenses Reduced
From 73 to 45 per cent; Much
Saved Burning Oil

(From the New York Times)

New York, November 26.—The immediate success of the reborn Pacific Mail Steamship Company is expected to result shortly in the placing of orders for several big new ships which will take the place of the five large trans-Pacific vessels sold to the International Marine Mercantile Company when the old Pacific Mail was in process of liquidation.

Two explanations are given for the ability of the company to make more money than it did under the old management. These are the receipt of better paying business for all the boats, and a sharp reduction in operating expenses and depreciation. In 1914-1915 the Pacific Mail's operating expenses were 73 per cent and operations, plus depreciation, 82 per cent of the gross revenue from transportation. Even before the return of the ships to the trans-Pacific service the reduction of operating ratio to 67 per cent was recorded. The operating ratio in the quarter ended June 30 was 54 per cent. It is too early to obtain returns for the combined service, including the earnings of the new boats on the Pacific, but operating officers declare that the ratio of cost to gross is still falling.

The recent purchase by the American International Corporation and its associates of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with its \$15,000,000 plant near Philadelphia, puts back of the Pacific Mail, the International Mercantile Marine, the Grace lines, and other ocean transportation systems affiliated with the American International a sure source of supply of tonnage. The Pacific Mail purchased three fine small vessels from the Dutch Indies Company, and has equipped them with oil burners for the Pacific trade, with the expectation of superseding them eventually with larger vessels which are expected to be built in the New York Shipbuilding yards. The Ecuador, the first of the three new vessels to be converted from coal to oil, left San Francisco on August 19 on the direct route to China and Japan.

The old Pacific Mail was a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Co. The legislation of 1912 that closed the Panama Canal to ships owned by railroads whose lines compete for traffic was a direct blow to the Pacific Mail. The Seamen's Bill was another. As a consequence the Southern Pacific decided to wipe out the fleet, and had succeeded in disposing of a considerable part of the assets when the American International and W. R. Grace & Co. took over the company.

The three new ships on the trans-Pacific route are practically of a new type of economical express liner adapted to "development" projects in ocean transportation. They carry 111 first class passengers in comfort, excel only on the finest of the big trans-Atlantic ships, and seventy-eight steerage passengers with standard accommodations. Their gross tonnage is only half of the old Pacific Mail ships of the Oriental service. They will pay on light traffic where the old ships would pile up a burden of loss. They are the latest word in construction. They burn oil and can be quickly adapted to a capacity for steaming 16,000 miles without stopping for fuel, as against 3,000 miles for comfortable coal-burning passenger ships. In ordinary times, \$2.40 worth of oil delivered on the Pacific Coast has the efficiency of \$7 worth of coal. Automatic feeding devices reduce the number of men necessary to operate oil ships. At present the fuel for the Pacific voyages is carried in pipes laid along the keel, in space ordinarily devoted to water ballast; also in a small bunker tank amidships. The oil is sufficient to take the ship across the Pacific and back as far as Honolulu, where the amount necessary for the trip to San Francisco is piped aboard.

"These are the ideal ships for the Central American service and for putting out on new cross-ocean lines that the company sees fit to try out," says the National City Bank Magazine, The Americas. "They can be made practically independent of foreign coaling supplies. In organizing ocean transportation service they are analogous to the vehicles of light gasoline bus lines which the steam railroads now use to develop 'feeder' business to the point of paying support of regular equipment. They are

comparatively more economical than the bus vehicles, however, and are directly in line with the very latest ideas in ocean economy of operation. The 'motor ship,' whether big or little, seems to be the ship of the future.

"The Management of the Pacific Mail is very conservative in forecasting earnings when shipping conditions get back to normal. They foresee close competition, with the Japanese lines able to cut very close. The Pacific Mail expects to hold certain economies that the Japanese have not the advantage of, tending to offset the low costs of labor, etc., which the Japanese enjoy. However, the attitude of constructive persistence noticeable in the new management has its explanation. The Pacific Mail is a stone in the masonry of the structure of international enterprise which is being 'super-organized' in the hands of the new interests that took over the company and its properties. Up to a certain point its employment is not dependent on closely drawn competitive economies. A good volume of business is certain to go to it on a non-competitive basis. It carries the U. S. Mails. It will be a physical connection between new American enterprises in the Orient and bases of supply here. Up to a certain point there is an opportunity, from the standpoint of the company, in good management and in interlocking enterprise."

Gunners to Ask Preservation Law

(Continued from Page 1)

late in some instances, that protection was urgently required, otherwise the extinction of some of her most interesting birds and beasts would become an assured fact.

Government Ready to Assist

Mr. White-Cooper read a letter sympathizing with the movement, from Mr. T. R. Jernigan, "that old and true sportsman, who is prevented from being present by illness." The destruction by men going up country for week-ends, said Mr. White-Cooper, was absolutely negligible. What was aimed at was the wholesale destruction which was so rapidly diminishing game in China.

Mr. White-Cooper then referred to the similar movement in 1914, stopped on account of the war, as the Chinese Government, which was approached, considered the Diplomatic Body should be interested. From letters he had received, the government was prepared to assist, provided foreigners and Chinese showed their sympathy. It was only comparatively recently that the export of game was prohibited and only at the request of one of the Ministers that that restriction was withdrawn. It would, he thought, now be apparent that the privilege was abused and had led to consequences never anticipated.

Mr. H. H. Read advocated the more stringent enforcement of close season regulations.

Decide on Action

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable the attention of the Chinese Government be drawn to the indiscriminate slaughter of birds and beasts which is carried on both in and out of season in this country."

The following committee was appointed, with power to add to its number, to bring the above to the notice of the Government in whatever way may seem fit and to suggest any measures which would seem likely to improve matters:—Chevalier de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy; Mr. Shosuke Kanazaki, M.B.K.; Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. C. C. Humphreys, Mr. A. P. Nazer, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper and Mr. J. Johnstone.

News Brevities

Members of the Photographic Society of Shanghai and their friends last night "tripped the light fantastic" at the Palace Hotel when a most enjoyable social evening was spent. Professor Papin's orchestra discoursed delightful music and at intervals in the dancing program Mrs. E. Poskitt and Messrs. E. A. Dearn and M. D. Silas gave happy contributions. Mrs. Poskitt being in excellent voice. Mr. C. E. Peacock acted as accompanist.

Colonel R. N. Bray, formerly Commandant of the S.V.C., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in command of the 8th Infantry Brigade.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., have followed the practice of the Japanese shipping lines in publishing wall panels and certainly are not one whit behind them in the artistic nature of the one just received. Printed in Oriental style, with a wealth of gilt and rich coloring, it depicts scenes in olden China, with, below, one of the handsome liners of the company arriving at Hongkong. The Peak standing out in the background. Flanking the ship are Chinese calendars.

The Chinese Post Office will be closed on January 23, from 12 noon. The parcel and money order

Trepoff Resigns Russian Premiership



Gen. Trepoff succeeded Premier Sturmer, but owing to inability to unite the quarrelling Duma and Ministerial factions resigned after holding the premiership about two months.

offices will be closed the whole day. The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, January 23.

Messrs. Arts and Crafts, Ltd., have removed their showrooms and offices to new and larger premises at No. 43 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course), where larger stocks of furnishing goods will be displayed. The new telephone is West 455 and 456.

Messrs. Duncan and Co., of 5 Canton Road, have issued a cleverly designed and artistic Chinese calendar, advertising Pabco paint, for which they are the local agents. An Arctic scene and the Egyptian desert demonstrate that its efficiency is not affected by climate. In the center is a Chinese upsetting a can of the paint, the overflow from which has drifted into the characters of the firm's hong name.

A Hankow Road teahouse owner who had ignored one of the many blackmailing letters distributed about the Settlement, found, late on Thursday night, that the gang he had to deal with were as good as their word. They had threatened him with a bomb and, sure enough, one went off underneath his staircase. Fortunately, the bomb was not a powerful one and the stairs were of re-inforced concrete, the result being that no-one was injured and the damage was practically nil.

Owing to attendance by the Public Band at a Volunteer funeral, the usual Sunday concert at the Town Hall will take place tomorrow at 4.45 p.m. instead of 4.30 p.m.

Dr. John A. Brashear, one of the most prominent scientific writers and speakers of the United States, will give an address tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Sunday Service League. Those who have heard Dr. Brashear in any one of his several addresses this past week will welcome this opportunity to hear him again. His subject will be "The Beautiful in the Commonplace." Admission is open to all but those who come are asked to be there promptly so as not to interrupt the speaker during the lecture.

Canadians Hit Hard In Extensive Raids

At Cite Calonne, Break Through
To Second Line, Wrecking
All German Dug-Outs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Sir Douglas Haig's report, yesterday, speaking further of the raids into the German positions southward of Cite Calonne and westward of Lens, says: "We reached the enemy's support-line, bombed and destroyed their dug-outs and inflicted many casualties. Our losses were small."

The Canadians this morning made a successful daylight raid, north-eastward of Cite Calonne. They entered the enemy's trenches on a front of 700 yards and penetrated to a depth of 300 yards to the second line.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, all their dug-outs being completely wrecked and 100 prisoners taken. Our artillery and machine-guns co-operated with our infantry very effectively. Our casualties were slight.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, writing on Wednesday night, says: "The Canadian raid made in the snow this morning was interesting, because the assailants were in proper battle order. The Germans were expecting the attack and their resistance was a fair measure of their powers of defence, while the ground was virgin soil, which had not been fought over since October, 1914."

For ten days, heavy guns slowly bombarded the objective, effectively cutting the wire. It was snowing in the morning when the Canadians dashed out, covered by a smoke bombardment, on a front of 850 yards.

There was some sharp fighting at the enemy's first line, where a number of prisoners were taken. The second line, three hundred yards in the rear of the first, was entered, the Canadians remaining there for half-an-hour.

On the left, the enemy resisted with bombs, but were repulsed. Elsewhere, they surrendered very freely, twenty-eight prisoners being

taken in one dug-out. Most of the other dug-outs were bombed, hence the enemy's losses were heavy. The casualties among the Canadians were very slight and they brought back all their wounded.

A German official communiqué reports: "We evacuated an advanced position at Serre, on the 12th, but the British troops attacking there yesterday sustained heavy losses."

Chinkiang Council

A meeting of electors of Chinkiang was held at H. B. M. Consulate, Chinkiang on Thursday, Mr. C. D. Smith, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, presiding.

The electors present and number of votes held were: J. W. Carney 2, U. J. Kelly 4, E. G. Masters 2, R. H. R. Wade 3, L. H. Howell 3, Chas. Lee 8, A. R. Powell 1.

The Chairman announced that he had received three nominations for the Council and, these being within the number prescribed by the Land Regulations, he declared the three, Messrs. L. H. Howell, E. G. Masters and Chas. Lee, duly elected.

In moving that the draft statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1916, be passed, subject to confirmation at a special meeting of electors to be convened in February, when the printed report and accounts for 1916 will be submitted, Mr. Lee said: During the year, your Council has proceeded with a considerable amount of caution. The uncertain state of trade has somewhat upset the 1916 Budget calculations. The outstanding feature as affecting the interests of the Council has been the rapidly decreasing receipts from Chinese house property. I think the electors will agree that the accounts show a very satisfactory state of affairs and a creditable result for the year's work.

The resolution was carried. On the resolution, "that the estimated expenditure for 1917, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, be approved and

adopted and that the Council be authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, dues and fees recommended therewith," Mr. Lee said that a query had been raised by Mr. J. W. Carney, in a letter, as follows: "Under the present Land Regulations and bye-laws, I would enquire whether any Council has the right to enter into any lease or contract which calls for the expenditure of the public funds for a period exceeding the tenure of office of the Council then in office, without the consent of the electors in a meeting assembled?"

This query excludes the appointment of officers and servants, which, under the present regulations, allows two years' engagements."

Mr. Lee: As this matter affects the Budget for 1917, I propose that the passing of the Budget be postponed until the confirmatory meeting in February, by which time the Council will have taken legal opinion in the matter.

This was agreed to.

Yesterday's Fire

Just when the job is most uncomfortable, with the chilly nights, the Fire Department seems in for a run of long distance calls. One night they were pulled out to a false alarm at the Point, then had to go to the Baptist College, a long way beyond the Settlement limits. Yesterday, it was Siccawel Road.

The alarm came at about 4.30 p.m., to Mr. G. D. Coutts' house, No. 12 Siccawel Road. Arrived there, Mr. Pett's men found that the household had practically extinguished the outbreak themselves, with buckets of water and chemical apparatus. What remained to be done was speedily attended to by the brigade and the material damage was not great.

A mattress had been alight in front of a fire and it is presumed that a spark ignited it, from which

the mantelpiece and floor caught fire. One of the servants was rather badly injured whilst fighting the flames and had to be taken to hospital. The French Brigade also attended the fire.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 13.—A report from the Hague states: The Dutch Government has answered the Interpellation of the Socialist member of the Diet, Duys, about the deportation of Belgian workmen. The Note of the German Government of November 23 was read, according to which the German Government declares its readiness to transport them back to Antwerp. All those Belgians who would become a burden to the Relief Committee would have to be sent to Holland. Thereupon, Duys withdrew his interpellation.

MIKADO AS POET

On the morning of January 18, at the Hall of the Phoenix, in the Imperial Palace, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress attended and performed the ceremony of the inauguration of the gathering for composing Japanese poems for this year. His Majesty's own poem on the occasion was:—"Snow-white high peak of the Fuji is in our sight. On the bough of the pine tree of the Ancestral Throne in the Imperial Palace."

CHENG TU AMENITIES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, January 19.—Lo Pei-kin and Tai Kan have exchanged visits. Lo Pei-kin, yesterday evening, invited Tai Kan to a sumptuous feast, thus completing the mutual reconciliation.

The Magistrate of Songpan was lately attacked by tribesmen, whilst he was out rooting up opium. A few of the tribesmen were killed.

Are you going to the MANILA CARNIVAL?

By Special Arrangement with the Government

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will call at Shanghai on

January 27

and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

The s.s. Korea Maru will arrive in Manila on January 31, in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 2, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Korea Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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WHAT IF BRITAIN AND JAPAN FIGHT AMERICA?

General Scott Puts Query, Advocating Universal Military Service In U. S.

HE WANTS 3,000,000 MEN

Half of Them Should Be Ready At Moment—Would Drop Volunteers

Major General Hugh Scott's argument for universal military service in the United States, based partly on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, was briefly reported by cable despatches. The following full report, taken from the American papers, is intensely interesting as showing the army reasons for greater preparedness in America:

Washington, December 18.—Advocates and opponents of a system of universal training for military service to replace the volunteer system as the mainstay of the nation's defense had a hearing today before the senate military committee on Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal training, which is supported by the army general staff.

While representatives of organizations opposed to the bill, headed by Walter L. Fisher, former secretary of the Interior, gave their reasons for opposing it, Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, detailed to the committee that the staff considered the volunteer system wholly broken down, inefficient and useless, and urged that it be discarded for a universal system of liability to training and service.

Wants Three Million Men

General Scott, disclosing much of the army war college material hitherto regarded as confidential, showed that the army general staff now believes that instead of 500,000 available men which it considered sufficient as a start to defend the country against invasion, the country should have 1,500,000 fully trained men at the beginning of a war, with a like number ready to follow in 90 days.

With such a force available, the army general staff, General Scott said, considers the United States practically immune from such an attack as military strategists believe might be expected from the victorious set of powers in the European war.

Strength of Canada and Japan
The proposed change is based on the development of the British army, the organization of great Canadian forces and the British alliance with Japan.

For war with a first-class power, the general staff had previously estimated that 500,000 fully equipped troops should be ready at the outbreak and that 500,000 more should be available in 90 days. In view of the lessons of the war, the general was now of the opinion that these numbers should be tripled and that 1,500,000 fully equipped and ready troops should be available, with another 1,500,000 to follow in 90 days.

"This is due," he said, "to the fact that one of the powers involved in the war and whose territory extends the whole length of our Northern frontier, has increased its army from a relatively small force to a strength approximating that of the other great European powers."

Canada an 'Island Empire'

"Due to the fact that our Northern neighbor is largely an island empire, a great portion of any trained force it may possess can be spared for use in a distant theater of operations because, being an island empire with control of the sea, gives it practical immunity from invasion where troops would have to be transported across the sea."

"It should be pointed out also that our Northern neighbor is in alliance

Leaders Tell Greatest Safeguards Against Temptation



OSCAR S. STRAUS ANDREW CARNEGIE ARTHUR BRISBANE SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE

What are the greatest safeguards against temptation? What may be best calculated to keep young people out of trouble in a big city? Following are some of the answers given to the query sent to many prominent

men and women by Dr. Fred Winslow Adams, of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, New York:

Andrew Carnegie—High aims. Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet—Healthy interest in good

things. Arthur Brisbane—Education, knowledge, alone protects us.

Oscar S. Straus—The will to resist. Henrietta Crossman—Recognising God as a present and practical help.

with a powerful Oriental nation—another island empire—and for the same reason when acting in alliance with a power which has control of the sea, has ability to send its army of 2,225,000 men to any part of the world without danger of invasion.

U. S. Practically Defenseless

"I think a mere statement of these facts makes it clear that at present we are practically defenseless before the veteran armies of our Northern neighbor and could easily be crushed by the existing coalition of the island empires."

"I have said enough by way of illustration only to make it clear that if we are menaced by one of these powers alone, having lost control of the sea, we should need more troops for defensive purposes than have entered into the popular conception of our military problems heretofore."

"A factor which has in the past played a part in protecting us from recent aggressions by any of the great nations of Europe, in spite of our comparatively defenseless condition, was the so-called balance of power. When the European war is over there will still be two groups of powers which will permit the superior group to hold the inferior group in balance with only a portion of its force and will enable it to hold the remainder steady for action outside of Europe."

"It is manifest that if a coalition of the great powers, as they existed on August 1, 1914, were to make war on us, we could have been invaded by very large forces within about one month from the declaration of war."

"While a war waged against us by an alliance may in the future be a possibility, it is not a probability and it is believed that if we provide an adequate army to defend the country against any single nation, the probability of a war between the United States and a coalition of powers would grow even more remote."

Volunteer System Dangerous

General Scott told the senate military committee that the army general staff recommended without apology that the volunteer system be discarded because "the time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid wars 'at any cost, must resort to universal liability to military training and service."

Arraigning the volunteer system as extravagant, inefficient and dangerous, the chief of staff told the committee that universal training would be De-

mocratic, reliable, efficient and economical and within a few years practically render the United States immune from attack.

"It would be Democratic," he said, "because the burden of national defense would fall equally upon all citizens. It would make it impossible for any man or group of men to trade upon the nation's necessities in time of war. The system would be reliable because it would produce each year the number of men necessary to be trained."

"It would be economical because it would be based upon recognition by the people of the duty of the individual to render personal service and in carrying it into effect the government would not have to compete in the labor market. It would be efficient because it would enable us to prepare adequately for war before war comes."

Mexican Crisis Shows Weakness

At the outset General Scott pointed out that the Mexican crisis had failed to recruit many national guard organizations even to their minimum peace strength.

"The failure should make the whole people realize that the volunteer system does not and probably will not give us either the men we need in peace or for service in war," said he. Reviewing the intensive training which European and other nations require, he declared that if American troops ever were to compete with highly trained and splendidly disciplined forces they would require training and discipline at least equal to that of their opponents.

Lessons of European War

"The lessons of the European war," the general said, "had demonstrated that higher standards of training and discipline were required than was popularly considered necessary before, and that most of the European nations for that reason found they could not develop them in less than two years with the colors."

"It should be obvious," said he, "that 192 hours' training prescribed for the national guard is utterly inadequate to prepare this force for war service."

After having discussed reasons why the general staff believes 12 months' intensive training is the minimum to prepare troops for war, General Scott stated at length why the staff recommended that no further reliance be placed on the volunteer system and urged universal liability to military training and service. Of all the nations of the world, he said, the

United States and China alone relied on volunteers to defend their national existence. He recounted the failures of the volunteer system in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and how it failed both the confederacy and the union in the civil war.

Present System Ineffective

"The system is ineffective," he said, "because under it we must wait for war to come before preparing our defense. We must wait for an emergency before beginning to raise, train and equip the vast armies which war with any first-class power or coalition would render necessary. A nation that is so shortsighted with respect to its man power cannot be expected to look far into the future with respect to munitions and supplies."

"If universal liability to military training and service were ordained it would mean only that the people as a whole have through their representatives recognized the duty of the individual to prepare himself to defend his country and to defend it in case of need."

Fisher Has Preparedness Plans

Mr. Fisher declared himself in favor of adequate preparedness.

"I believe," he said, "there is no higher duty than to provide for adequate military preparedness. But there is a radical difference between a military policy for defense and an aggressive policy. If we are going to defend the Monroe doctrine in its broadest sense we are embarking on a military impossibility."

To provide a first line of defense, Mr. Fisher suggested that the pay of the army be doubled, that training which would fit the men for civil life be made compulsory and that as rapidly as they could be trained, men be discharged into a citizen reserve liable for duty in war.

"The plan proposed here is to adopt universal training for the sake of its civic by-product, for it is argued that universal training will give greater civic efficiency. Why not turn this right around? If you'll adopt civic discipline for the sake of its military

by-product you'll carry the country, and you can't carry it otherwise."

Mobilization Shows Inefficiency

Major General Wood, commander of the department of the East, told the committee nothing could have been more pronounced than the complete inefficiency of the recent militia mobilization on the Mexican border.

Urging intensive military training as the only means by which the United States can procure a much-needed and adequate national defense, General Wood referred to the Mexican border militia mobilization to emphasize his recommendations.

"You have seen the result of the recent mobilization of the militia on the border," said General Wood, who had much to do with the work. "It was the most terrific and complete failure ever attempted on that line. Nothing could be more pronounced than its complete inefficiency."

No Military Defense Now

"There is practically no military defense for this country today," General Wood continued. "We are dealing, in consideration of this proposed universal training, with a matter of national life-saving. Universal training is the only way in which we will ever get an adequate military defense in this country. It is anti-militaristic and purely democratic. We must get it and get it quickly."

General Wood's proposal was that every young man physically fit for military service should be subjected in his 19th year to six months of intensive military training, which would be equivalent to about 18 months of training as now given in the regular army. In his 21st year such a trained soldier would be subject to a call to the colors and in that year should be subjected to at least 20 days' field service. At the age of 29 years, the term of the trained citizen soldier in which he would be subjected to call in case of national emergency would terminate.

Would Train 500,000 a Year

Under such a system, General Wood estimated that there would be trained each year an army of 500,000 men and that by holding these men subject to service for eight years that there always would be available after the first eight years an army of 4,000,000 trained men.

The intensive system of training proposed, General Wood declared, would equip young men for military service better than half the men in the regular army are trained today. He also asserted that the effect of such training would improve the morality of the nation.

"I think," he declared, "that it would divide our murder rate by 10. It also unquestionably would build up our national solidarity."

Wilson Finds Idea Attractive

President Wilson told callers today he had reached no decision on universal training and will not do so until definite measures have been laid before him. He told callers the

idea was attractive but that it depended on definite plans. He does not agree that the national guard has failed.

It is expected representatives of the Woman's Peace party, American union against militarism, Farmers' union, National grange and American Federation of Labor also will be heard in opposition to the measure. Members of the sub-committee are Senators Chamberlain, Thomas and Brady.

HE KNEW

Austrian Tells Who It Is That Elects A President

Hammond, Ind., November 25.—Jorn Bosovich, late of Austria, today applied to the Federal Court for citizenship papers. Clerk Hemstock put the questions and got these answers:

"Who is President of the United States?"

"Mr. Wilson."

"Who makes the laws?"

"The Congress."

"Who elects the President?"

"California."

He got the papers.

Two Germans Teach In Japanese School

Government Allows Kagawa Prefectural Institution To Employ Them

Tokio, January 12.—With the permission of the government, the Kagawa Prefectural Technical School, established and maintained by the local government of Kagawa prefecture, in Shikoku, has employed two German prisoners of war as teachers. They are Mark Noeman, and Augustus Adra, both detained at the Prisoners' House at Marugame in Shikoku. According to the Tokio Asahi, which reports their employment, the Germans are always guarded by two Japanese soldiers on their way to and from the school.

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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. No. 2660.

**Kotohira Maru, After Leaving
Yokohama at Night, Coals
And Sails for Mexico**

panied the boat to Mexico. Nakashima has been active in Mexican interests for many years. He has been the confidential medium for their negotiations in Japan, being employed as secretary to Vargas

Thomas approached Duurentijt for the purchase of 40,000 rifles and later increased this to 65,000 rifles, shipment to be made direct to Salina Cruz or to Manzanillo, Mexico. Duurentijt's associate, Eukal be-

Yokohama has been a hotbed for attempts by an adventurous class representing many nationals. Some of these proposed deals were most fantastic, and not all connected with the Mexican purchases.

So Only Those Needed Most At Front Would Be Called From Japan

22, Museum Rd.

oad, Shanghai.

mana, 230 Russians, 93 of them accompanied by their families, reached Yokohama from San Francisco yesterday morning on the Toy

Contributors. **Te**

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KAISER PICTURED AS OFFERING PHANTOM

Jean Finot, Editor of La Revue, Says Proposal Is Outrage on Germans

GOADING ON THE PEOPLE

Women of France Also Speak Against Overture Through 'Daniel Lesueur'

Paris, December 16.—French opinion on the German peace proposal finds comprehensive expression in the views given by Jean Finot, editor of La Revue, "Daniel Lesueur," the writer, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

M. Finot said: "The peace proposal of the Kaiser constitutes another flagrant outrage on his people. Neither the Allies nor neutrals are deceived about its real sense and value. Its object is to obtain desperate efforts from the German people, so a phantom truly grotesque is sprung before their eyes."

"Allied diplomacy would have but one reply to make if the offer were worthy of a reply. It would make clear that it could, strictly speaking, discuss peace with the German people, but could never lower itself to treat with those who created, endorsed and practised the abominable doctrine which degrades international treaties to the level of scraps of paper."

Not Ripe for Peace

"If the German nation is not ripe enough to rid itself of the Hohenzollerns and their surroundings their peace also is not yet ripe for them. Thus the German people may perhaps gain assistance toward being placed on the road to its future existence."

The opinion of no more representative French woman could be asked than that of "Daniel Lesueur," the writer. Mme. Lesueur, who in private life is the wife of Henri Lapauze, curator of the Petit Palais, is in close touch with the best literary and artistic life of Paris, while her work for war charities has kept her in contact with women of humble ranks. She said:

"We women of France did not wish for the war, but we accepted it as a holy war in the face of Belgium's assassination, North France's martyrdom and the monstrous menace against Paris and our country. Now that we have given the blood of our sons, husbands and brothers we reject with horror the peace offered us by the aggressors."

Fear of Just Chastisement

"They believe that today they can draw the utmost possible profit from their crimes. Tomorrow will be too late. The fear of just chastisement inspires them. Germany speaks to us as a bandit speaks to his victim when he hears the steps of a policeman approaching."

"Vive France, intact and free! Vive Belgium, innocent! Vive the right! Glory to our dead, fallen for the honor of humanity. The women of France will have nothing of German peace."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant said: "The soil of France is sacred. Here the horror of war is only too well justified by the martyrdom of her invaded population and all the victims of Prussian militarism, but precisely because she wishes peace she will beware of any deceitful offer of peace."

"How can she believe in the sincerity of a German Government which for two and a half years has not ceased to violate all engagements, all laws, international and humane?"

"Germany has the misfortune of being under the domination of a Government from which all can be suspected today except peace. When the German Government talks of peace everybody believes a new snare is to be presented, and every man redoubles his efforts. There will be mistrust so long as her armies occupy the countries they conquered in contempt of every right."

"If the German Government wishes to make an offer which will be taken seriously let it commence by making known what it understands by the conditions of an honorable and lasting peace. If not, let us redouble our united energy, to continue until the final victory to oppose force by force."

FRENCH VITAL STATISTICS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) The Deutsche Ueberseesendienst reports: Berlin, January 13.—The influence of the war upon the population of France is shown by the following statistics, which were published by the Official Journal, on December 28:

Year	Births	Deaths
1911	804,454	888,809
1912	594,227	647,548
1913	882,466	644,801

This means that, in 1915, the number of births decreased in France by one-third.

In Paris the birth statistics are as follows: From August 1, 1916, to July 31, 1917: 48,407; August 1, 1914 to July 31, 1915: 87,088; August 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916: 54,000.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

NANYANG GO UNDER TO TSINGHUA COLLEGE MEN

Champions Beaten 3 to 1; Hold Own in First Half, But Then Collapse

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press Peking, January 19.—At a football match, under Association rules, played yesterday afternoon, the Tsinghua College team defeated the Nanyang College team by three goals to one. Nanyang College more than held its own in the first half, but collapsed in the second half, when the play was mostly at the Nanyang end of the field.

Today's Hockey

One League game will be played off today, viz: Sikhs v. St. Xavier's, on the Widows' Monument ground. "B" Co. 2nd have been unable to get up a team this week and the points go to the 1st eleven.

League table to date is as follows:		Goals	
		For	Against
"B" Co.	1	6	0
Sikhs	7	6	0
Harlequins ..	1	4	3
St. Xavier's ..	7	3	4
Public School (O. R.)	7	1	6
"B" Co. 2nd ..	7	0	7

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, January 19, 1917.

No. 1. Chinese New Year Holidays:

The S. V. C. Headquarters will be closed for the Chinese New Year Holidays from Tuesday, January 23, to Saturday, January 27, both days inclusive.

No. 2. The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Pte. F. Pattee, Austro-Hungarian Company, which occurred today.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday, January 27, at 4 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team and the O. C. Austro-Hungarian Company, the firing party.

The gun carriage and firing party will parade at the General Hospital in time to move off at 3 p.m.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend, also the Band, will parade at the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads at 3.30 p.m.

Dress: Winter, church parade order, with helmets.

Football

Police F.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played on the S.R.C. ground today, at 2.45 p.m. S.R.C. team—C. E. Ollerdesen, E. Turner, F. England, B. Stromberg, T. Wigton, A. M. A. Hansen, J. L. Wade, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson and H. Dawe.

Police team—Macmillan, Quayle, Biggs, Clissold, Hamilton, Adams, Knight, Newman, Robertson, Watson and Doyle.

Reserve, Page.

Police v. St. Xavier's

Police team—Crookdale, Foley, Dunn, Howells, Crouch, Withers, Patterson, Killkenny, Jefferson, Bridger and Collier.

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Hanbury School

This match will be started at Hongkew Park at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the S.F.C. 2nd XI—L. Bortez, J. Stellingwerff, L. P. O'Driscoll, H. J. Johns, I. D. Macdonald, J. S. Agassiz, E. M. Carlsio, P. T. Hollander, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), A. S. Andersen and S. T. Clark.

Referee, Mr. C. Thompson.

S. A. S. versus A. A. C.

The Shanghai American Athletic Club will meet the Shanghai American School today on their own ground at the Race Course, at 3 p.m. The association has arranged two matches for the Chinese New Year Holidays, on Tuesday, January 23, against the Jewish Recreation Club, and on Thursday, January 25, against the Willows.

Today's team will be chosen from the following: Woods, Ashley, Vandenberg, Cowan, Rasmussen, Langley, Vaughan, Hutchinson, Desland, Wilner, Rosenfeld, Stewart, Oots.

Public School Old Boys

Having no League game for today the school is having a practice game. The following have been selected, and are requested to be on the Widows' Monument Ground by 2.45 p.m.

Captain's XI:—Z. Shirazee, B. H. Smith (Capt.), A. E. Ferris, L. Goldman, G. F. Tipp, A. Sousa, F. Ollerdesen, A. Johansson, E. J. Cooke, T. Godsil, H. V. Rowland.

Vice Captain's XI:—J. Pearson, J. Turner, R. A. Komaroff, H. Godsil, T. Roberts, T. Pearson, E. Madar, (Capt.), C. Ozorio, A. V. White, A. Goldman, A. Corte Real.

Reserves, F. Corte Real, J. Ellis.

Basketball

The first league game in the Shanghai Rowing Club basketball series was played yesterday evening at the gymnasium, when the Jiangdaws met and defeated the Giants, in a spirited game. The score was 13 to 8. Mr. Armstrong, who officiated as umpire, "was not called upon to use his whistle much, as the game was fairly clean."

The game between the Sungecheong and Deluge teams was called off, owing to the lateness of the hour, but will be played at some subsequent date.

The Giants showed better form and combination, with pretty passes at times and should have turned the tables, but for the strong defence of the Jiangdaws guards. Wilson and Olsen played well together and, with more practice, should develop well in their respective positions. On the side of the Giants, Neff and Ericson did good work.

The following were the teams and their scores:

	Field	Foul	Total
Jiangdaws:	Goals	Goals	Points
Macdonald, f.	1	—	2
Wilson, f.	3	1	7
Olsen, c.	2	—	4
Brown, g.	—	—	—
Campbell, g.	—	—	—

Giants:

	Field	Foul	Total
Pennywhitt, f.	—	—	—
Ericson, f.	3	—	6
Neff, c.	—	2	2
Stewart, g.	—	—	—
Ward, g.	—	—	—

The next two league games at the S. R. C. are to be played on Monday, January 22 and will be between Sungecheong and Jiangdaws, and Deluge and Giants.

Handball

A handicap handball tournament will shortly be held at the Shanghai Rowing Club gymnasium. The list is now open for entries and prospective competitors are hard at practice. Other intending entrants should send in their names early. A handsome trophy is to be presented to the winner.

Handball, which is extensively played in all parts of America, is a very popular form of indoor sport, on account of the small space it needs and the facility with which a playing knowledge of the game can be acquired. It is a growth from the Irish "four-wall" handball and resembles the English game of "fives." It is a very scientific sport, taking up but little indoor space.

Masonic Installation

At the Masonic Hall, on Thursday night, Bro. Samuel Hore was installed as Worshipful Master of Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027, E.C., for the ensuing year. There was a very large attendance of brethren and the installation ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. R. S. Ivy, D.G.M. of Northern China, assisted by his officers. Following his installation, Wor. Bro. Hore invested the following officers for the year:

Wor. Bro. R. K. Hamilton, I.P.M.
A. H. Coveney, S.W.
F. Gates, J.W.
W. H. Purcell, Treas.
C. J. F. Symons, Chaplain
W. J. Williams, Secretary
J. Macbeth, D.C.
C. E. Pearson, Organist
C. W. Glover, S.D.
W. J. Davey, J.D.
H. Robinson, I.G.
D. M. Couch, S.S.
C. W. Clifford, J.S.
A. W. Studd, Tyler.

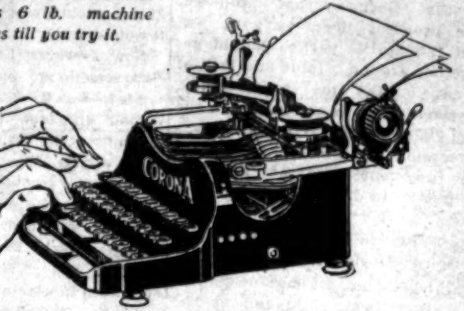


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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 20, 1917

A Civil War Parallel

(New York Times)

It is a Hampton Roads conference that Germany has proposed. The proposal, then, as now, was that the hostile parties should get together around a table and talk of terms. Like the Allies today, President Lincoln was averse to the idea, and but for General Grant's persuasion he would have called off the conference at the last moment. In his message to Congress he had said that no good could come of a conference with President Davis.

"He does not attempt to deceive us. . . . Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. . . . What is true, however, of him who leads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion."

Lincoln's idea was exactly that of the Allies today: that the war should be continued until the people of the other side awoke to the impossibility of victory, and put themselves in a position to be treated with, regardless of the implacability of any Davis or Hohenzollern. He finally yielded to Grant's persuasion and met the Confederate Peace Commissioners. There, at Hampton Roads, he refused to accept any proposal except unconditional surrender. He promised "clemency," but refused to define it, except to say that he individually favored compensation for slave owners, and that he would execute the confiscation and other penal acts with the utmost liberality. He made it plain throughout that he was fighting for an idea, and that it was useless to talk of compromise until that idea was triumphant. We are aware, of course, of the long-explored myth telling how he offered Stephens a sheet of paper with "Union" written on it, and told the Confederate statesman to fill up the rest of the paper to suit himself. "He offered us nothing but unconditional submission," said Stephens on his return, and he called the conference, therefore, "fruitless and inadequate."

If the Allies should follow Lincoln's example and give up, as he did, for appearance sake their aversion to a conference, they probably may be expected to follow his example further and refuse to make any compromise with their ideal—the guaranteed peace of Europe and the protection of small nations. If the Hohenzollern representatives refuse to hear of such terms, the Allies will say in acts, if not in words, what Lincoln said: "What is true, however, of him who leads the cause is not necessarily true of those who follow."

The Confederate President, in sending his Peace Commissioners, acted not of his own desire but in response to internal pressure. Peace sentiment was growing in the South, and Georgia was on the point of rebellion. Like the German Government today, he made his peace offer to meet that sentiment. But the conference, meeting not to discuss an ascertained basis of peace terms, but to formulate peace terms for an exchange of opinion on the spot, was fruitless. There could be no compromise; it was then "an issue which could only be tried by war and decided by victory." But as the Confederate Commissioners arose after rejecting these hard terms, which nevertheless were the only right terms, terms which the peace and prosperity of half a century have justified, Lincoln said to their leader:

"Stephens, you are making a great mistake. Your Government is a failure, and when the crash comes, as it soon must come, there will be chaos, and disaster which we cannot now foresee must come to your people."

These prophetic words might be addressed today, without the change of a word, by the representatives of the Allies to the

Famous French Writer Tells
Why France Has New Leaders
The Men of Yesterday Saved the Ship—Those of Tomorrow Will Bring It to Port of Victory(By Stephane Lauzanne, Editor in
Chief of Le Matin, Paris)

France, often described as the most changeable nation in the world, is nevertheless, the country which has changed least since the beginning of the war. Brought face to face with this upheaval, she contrived to preserve not only her traditions, but the men at the head of her affairs, her habits of life, the machinery of her administration. She made not a single change in her political or economic life. France was like those ship captains who believe, when a tempest assails them, that all required of them in order to safeguard their vessels is to keep a stout heart and show contempt of death.

Now, however, France understands that something more than this is needed; that it is not enough for captain and crew to be the most magnificent heroes in history, but that their vessels likewise must be the staunchest ever seen upon the seas. Therein lies the reason for all the political, administrative and military changes which France has been demanding and which she has just succeeded in obtaining.

At the outbreak of this war, France, which, on the moral side, gave evidence of such admirable unity, found herself, on the administrative side, divided into two parts: The France of the battle-line, known as the war zone, and the France behind the battle-line, known as the civil zone.

At the present time the France of the battle-line—the war zone—comprises practically all that portion of the republic situated north of the Seine and the Marne; in other words, it includes about twenty departments. In this zone are cities such as Rouen, Havre, Troyes, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, &c. This France is under the absolute rule of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, who possesses full powers of command and administration therein. Within this territory ordinary laws are suspended and all officials are subject to the authority of the military chiefs.

France behind the battle-line—the civil zone—comprises all the rest of the country. There nothing has been changed. The laws and regulations in force during peace times are still valid there.

Had this war lasted only a few months this state of affairs would not have entailed any serious difficulties and the two organizations might have managed to exist side by side. The war, however, went from months to years and the unavoidable consequence was that serious difficulties arose, and the wall erected between the military

representatives of William II. If the Hampton Roads conference is duplicated at The Hague. The parallel will be just as complete whether the actual words are said or not.

But the Allies have before them an opportunity which was not in the same way or to the same extent open to Mr. Lincoln. In making these overtures for peace the Central Powers have quite unwittingly opened to the Governments of the Entente a way to get at the minds of the German people, to drive out error, put truth in its place. The Germans have been led to believe that this was a war of hate, that it was prosecuted for their destruction. In the reply Lloyd George is to make to the German proposal, an answer which will represent the views of all the Allies, it can be made clear that they are not fighting like wild beasts to raven and destroy, that they battle for no wrongful things, that they carry on the war in defense of principles that are eternally right. They seek to establish the principle that small nations must be effectively guaranteed against invasion and devastation by powerful neighbors, that no nation can be permitted to achieve its own ambitions of greatness in ruthless disregard of the rights and interests of all other nations, that the love of military glory and conquest cannot be indulged at the frightful cost of keeping all Europe in terror of war and of demanding of millions of people the sacrifice of their happiness and of their lives. No German can be so wrong-headed as to hold these principles to be wicked, all Germans know and must admit that they are sound and wholesome, that Europe, even Germany itself, will be better off when they are firmly established. The vital necessity of the hour is to make the people of Germany and of Austria understand that these are the purposes for which the Allies are fighting. It can be made plain to them in the reply to the overture from the Central Powers. That in itself will be a very long step toward peace.

and civil zones became eventually a barrier against which the most intelligent initiative and the heartiest good-will on both sides were bound to be shattered.

Let me give a few examples which will make clear in a moment the difference between these two administrative regimes:

An American residing in Paris, let us say, wishes to travel to Lyons on the railway. He merely goes before the Commissary of Police of the city district in which he lives, and the Commissary, within a period of forty-eight hours, hands over to him a safe conduct entitling him to board the train on which he desired to make his journey.

Now let us say that this same American wishes to go to Havre. Havre being in the war zone, he must address his request to the military authorities—that is, to the Commander-in-Chief in person—in order that the necessary permission to travel may be handed to him. Under the war conditions which have ruled until now in France there have been an excellent probability that the American in question might have to wait three months, and even that he might not succeed in getting the desired permission at all, the military authorities having decided that foreigners should not travel within the war zone.

Another example: The armies at the front need a great amount of war material, which is transported to them night and day in trains coming from every corner of France. As this is a question concerning the army, the military authorities make all arrangements for moving these trains and taking whatever number of cars and engines are required. But in the case of the rest of France, which also must receive provisions, merchandise, and supplies, the civil administration, through the Minister of Public Works, takes charge of all matters of transportation and providing of trains on the railroads. Under such conditions, as one may easily understand, clashes of authority and mistakes may arise and, in some cases, a shortage in needed supplies may be caused.

And here is a final example:

The factories where war material is manufactured in France are all situated behind the battle-line in the civil zone. These factories are in the jurisdiction and under the orders of the Under Secretary of State for Munitions, who is a minister of the civil branch of the Government. The workmen, however, employed in these munition factories are to a large extent, military men; they are workers and men engaged in special branches of labor, who, at the beginning of the war, were all with the army, at the front, in the trenches. The Under Secretary of State for Munitions, a minister of the civil Government, had not the right in his civil capacity to draft these men from their regiments, but had to ask the military authorities to place them at his disposal, and the military authorities were fully empowered to grant or refuse his request. As a result of this state of affairs, a great many of these factories, especially in the early days of the war, could not secure the workmen and specialists whom they most urgently needed, and, consequently, the output of munitions, and especially of big guns, suffered.

For these reasons it became absolutely necessary that this whole state of affairs be reformed, reorganized; that there should be unity of conception, direction, and organization.

And this is the reform which has just been brought about. From now on one man alone will have in his hands the administration of everything relating to the victualing of all France, of the France that lies behind the battle line, and of the France of the trenches. He will have sole charge of all relating to the transportation of the foodstuffs for feeding the entire Republic, both in the war zone and the civil zone. He will have sole charge of every detail of the manufacture and transportation of munitions, of the manufacture and transportation of cannon. This one man in charge of all these things will be M. Albert Thomas, who assumes the title of Minister of National Manufactures.

Even as recently as two weeks ago a cannon, leaving the factory at Bethlehem, Penn., to be transported to the French front, came under the jurisdiction of no less than four different French administrative bodies, viz.:

1. The department of the Civil Under Secretary of Munitions, which had given the order for the cannon;

2. The department of the Civil Under Secretary of the Merchant Marine, which took charge of transporting the cannon across the ocean as far as the coasts of France;

3. The department of the Minister of Public Works of the Civil Government, which transported it from the port where it was landed as far as the war zone;

4. The military department, which delivered it within the war zone.

Henceforth each cannon will come under one sole jurisdiction—that of Albert Thomas. It will be the same with food or coal bought in foreign countries for the French civil population or the French armies; the same with everything needed in the national

life of France. This reform is one that cannot be too much praised, the benefits from which cannot be over-estimated.

To this has been added another reform.

France, like England, has just reduced the number of her Ministers. The new Cabinet will consist, in all and for all, of eleven Ministers, whereas its predecessor included more than twenty. Since the foundation of the Third Republic there never has been a Cabinet with such a small number of members.

The advantages of this are evident at a glance. In the first place, when you reduce the number of branches in an administration you reduce the chances for red tape. In the second place, you avoid superfluous division of responsibility. Finally, you increase the power and authority of the heads of the administration.

Moreover, in matters relating to the conduct of the war these eleven Cabinet members will be narrowed down to five, viz.:

1. The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
2. The Minister of Finance.
3. The Minister of War.
4. The Minister of Marine.
5. The Minister of National Manufactures.

These five men, and no others, will discuss and decide all questions relating to the war. It has been said in American newspapers that they will exercise a sort of dictatorship. This term is inaccurate and badly chosen.

A dictator is a man wielding uncontrolled power, responsible to none for his acts. The five members of the French War Council, like the five members of the English War Council, will, by night and day, under the control of the two French legislative bodies, be responsible to the English nation and to the French nation, which, at any time, may oust them by a vote of their deputies.

So they do not constitute a dictatorship. Napoleon I., whom no vote could oust, was a dictator; Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand are not dictators. They are merely dictators taking upon themselves the maximum of responsibility in the interests of their native land yet ready at any time to give an account of their acts to their country and to how to their country's will.

In France, military changes have accompanied civil changes. But, on the military side, these changes are far more in men rather than in administration and organization.

The General Staff of the French Army, established and directed by General Joffre, has wonderful achievements to its credit. During the opening weeks of the war it accomplished the entire work of mobilization without a hitch, without a flaw, with a perfection that elicited a cry of admiration from the entire universe. Thereafter it directed the military operations preceding and during the battle of the Marne with a firmness and certainty of vision that were without a peer. To it goes part of the credit for the victory of the Marne, which saved France, Europe, and civilization.

General Joffre, likewise, has won for himself the eternal gratitude and the unchanging affection of France to the very end of all the generations of Frenchmen. He is the man for whom, through centuries, French hearts will beat as they beat when you speak the name of Joan of Arc, of Turenne, of Hoche. He is the man who will have his statue in every hamlet of France, whose name every Frenchman will pronounce from the very cradle.

But General Joffre cannot be everywhere. The French General Staff cannot always be made up of the same men. During the last thirty months the war has been terribly fatiguing for those upon whose shoulders lay the responsibility of conducting it, and the conditions under which this war has been fought have become modified to a considerable degree by the immobility into which it has fallen. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that the burden of active command of the armies at the front should be taken from the shoulders of General Joffre and placed on younger shoulders and the profound wisdom, vast experience, and genius for command of the victor of the Marne and liberator of France should be put to other uses. It was also just as natural that no change should be made in the organization of the General Staff, which has proved of incomparable excellence, but only in the men upon whom devolves the maintenance and direction of this organization.

General Nivelle, who becomes Commander-in-Chief of the troops at the front, was one of the favorite pupils, one of the most faithful friends, one of the discoverers of General Joffre. It is to Joffre, therefore, that France owes her new Commander-in-Chief—one more debt of gratitude.

The new officers who are to take up their duties in the General Staff feel respect and devotion for the achievements of those who preceded them. They admire the marvelous mechanism placed in their hands. Their only contributions are new strength and new zeal for making the instrument in their hands yield its maximum of results.

To sum up, then: France has just thrown into the melting-pot all that part of her machinery which was bad, all those things which, on the ships bearing her fortunes, were merely incumbrances that hindered navigation. And she has just selected young pilots, who will finish the task of their glorious predecessors.

The men of yesterday saved the ship from the storm; those of tomorrow will bring it into the Port of Victory.

Japanese Press Comment
On Topics Of The Day

The Jiji reviews the history of how England is concentrating her efforts to crush Germany, either in re-adjusting her financial and economic resources or in creating a great army when England is principally a naval nation. England is today directing her energy in prosecuting the war on land in such a way as to match with the efforts of France and other Entente Powers. This shows how firm her determination is. The editor then reminds the readers how great the responsibility of England is in the war. As the war was caused because Germany, with her militarism, tried to overcome the liberalism of England, England is bound to crush Germany's militarism, no matter what the sacrifices may be.

England's Problem Unsettled

The Chiwo says that England was trying to pull together all of her powers at home and abroad toward creating a united Empire. The scholars and publicists were advocating an ideal of a greater Britain, but before this ideal was realized the present war started. All parts of the British Empire are united to support the mother country in the war. Thus a part of the ideal was realized, but the problem of the Greater British Empire was not solved altogether. There are issues between the mother country and the colonies which have not yet been settled, economically and politically. When Great Britain is an ally of Japan, some of the British colonies are excluding the Japanese. This is an example of the inconsistencies of Great Britain. There are many other issues unsettled. If the British Empire lacks any of the qualities of permanency the world will see a great turn in the arrangement of powers after the war.

No Sign of Peace Now

The Kokumin is confident that there are not many persons now who believe in an early peace since the efforts of America and other neutral nations to mediate have failed. No end of the war is in sight at present. The Entente powers are all united in an effort to prosecute the war until the final victory is won. The talks of separate peace are now no more. The Entente powers are addressing themselves to the great task more seriously than ever.

Germany Won't Consider Austria

The Hochi says that even if the Austrian monarch is anxious to bring about peace at any cost he will find it difficult to secure the consent of Germany. If the wishes of Emperor Carl of Austria-Hungary be met, they will be met only when Germany realizes the necessity of quitting because of the sufferings of the people in Germany. Until Germany becomes more serious about the proposition there will be no likelihood that the Austrian wishes will be considered. The editor warns the Entente Powers to watch carefully the movements of the German army, especially in the Balkans.

Comment On Wilson's Note

The Osaka Mainichi discovers something noteworthy in the resolution passed by the American Senate partly approving and partly disapproving the course of President Wilson in sending his note to the belligerent nations. The Mainichi believes that this shows that America wants to reserve the right to act freely in whatever may concern her. The editor reviews the remarks made by Senator Lodge, Senator Gallinger and others during the debate on the resolution introduced by Senator Hitchcock, observes how the American Senate tries to control the actions of the President. The resolution as amended and passed suggests not only that President Wilson was rebuked, but also that America means to do great things in the world in future, by keeping herself free and independent in all respects.

Two Important Conferences

The Asahi observes that the conference of the monarchs of the four Central Powers and of the Premiers of the Entente Powers are the two notable events of the New Year. The objects for which the two conferences were held may be different. The Rome conference was brought about by the necessity of dealing with the question of relief of Rumania and the peace proposals of Germany. But even if no peace proposal had been made, the conference would have been necessary. In view of the defeat of Rumania, the Entente Powers are bound to take some steps to rescue her. The fear that Italy may be affected by the defeat of Rumania and tend toward making a separate peace is baseless. Italy, however wavering she may have been at the start, is today firmly resolved to prosecute the war against the enemies of the Entente

Powers. It is advantageous to her to continue in that policy until the final victory is won. Thus there will be no room for Italy to think of concluding a separate peace. The choice of Rome was made because Rome is the nearest of all the capitals of the Entente Powers to Rumania.

The Asahi editor does not believe that Germany is suffering so much from the lack of food supplies as she is reported to be. But any further continuation of the war is certainly disadvantageous to Germany. The Central Powers are likely to endeavor to bring about peace by all means. At such time, the Entente Powers should make a firm resolve to prosecute the war more vigorously in order to hasten the defeat of their enemies.

Pessimism About Rumania

The Nichi-Nichi reviews the war situation in Europe and says that before long a decisive battle will be fought in Rumania. If Rumania cannot hold her own this time she is likely to become another Belgium or Serbia. The object of Germany in prosecuting the war in Rumania so vigorously is to relieve the shortage of food at home by annexing Rumania where she can secure an abundant supply of food. But there

is another object, namely, to finish up the work in Rumania so that Germany may turn her attention to a new field. Where will be this new field of military activity for Germany? It will be in the direction of Salonica, among other directions. Already the German army is reorganizing the forces. Strong forces are detailed and able generals commanded to go to the Balkans. Under the circumstances, the Entente armies can not view the situation with optimism.

The Sekai believes that the time when Germany will break down is not very far because Germany is suffering from a serious lack of food. The final victory of the Entente Powers is at hand.

Limit on Council Bill a Blow

The Yamanaka registers a complaint against the British limitation of the amount of the Indian Council Bills to be issued in a week to £800,000, whereas in the past £2,000,000 were issued. This will affect the Japanese trade with India considerably, because hitherto the Specie Bank and other Japanese banks have been settling the balances in the trade by purchasing these council bills. Japan's yearly exports to India amount to only 40,000,000 yen, whereas her imports from India amount to 170,000,000 or 180,000,000 yen. It will be almost impossible for Japan to send specie to the amount of 100,000,000 to India. So this British limitation is bound to cause inconvenience in the Indian export trade to the detriment of India. The Japanese mill owners are bound to suffer considerably. Something should be done to relieve the situation.



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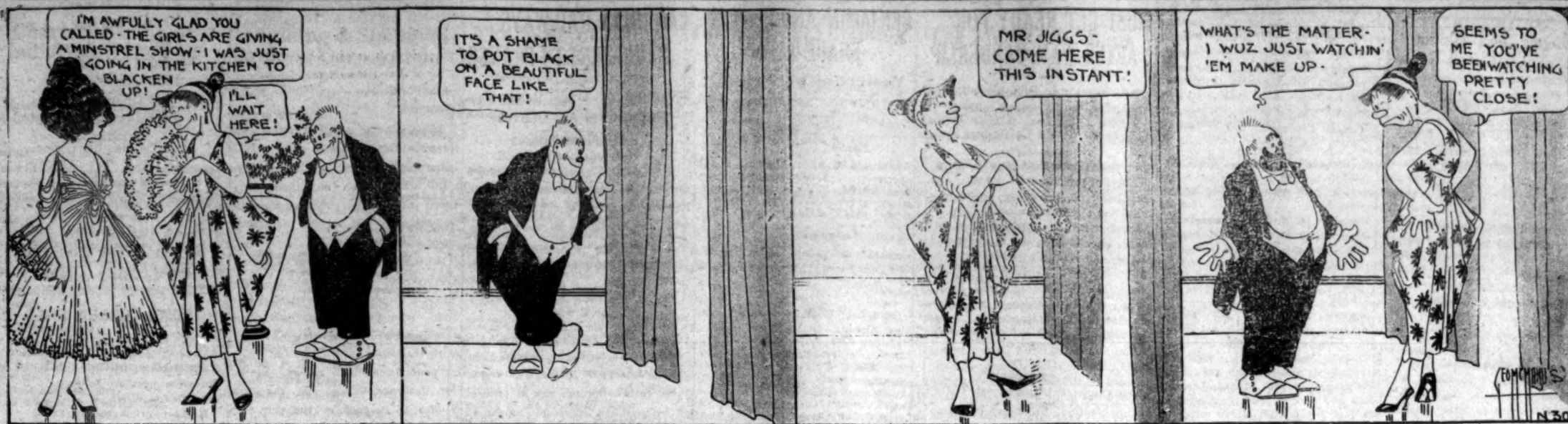
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
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Why Wounded Soldiers Feel No Pain When Bullets Hit Them

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I fell from the top of a ladder and suffered four bone fractures, but I had no knowledge or feeling of the fall, and, at the time, no pain from the injuries. In the hospital I talked with several who had been injured in various accidents, and all agreed that at the instant the injury was received they had no knowledge of it and felt no pain. What are the nerves and the mind about in such cases?"

ONE cannot answer your question in the perfectly definite, exact and strictly limited way in which a mathematical problem is solved, but perhaps such a reply as can be made is all the more interesting because it compels us to summon in review some of the wonderful facts that have been learned about the nervous system.

Consider how you, as an individual animal, are made up. Your body is an organized association of unnumbered millions of living cells, every

one of which is itself a complete individual, "individually born, leading its own life, and destined for individual death," according to the striking description of Professor C. S. Sherrington.

Your body is like a great city of which the organisms called cells are the inhabitants. They live and die, but the city, or the body, continues its existence, because new individuals are born, sufficient in number not only to take the places left vacant but also as long as the general growth continues to increase the population.

But the organization which unites the individual cells composing the human body is far more perfect and more complex than that which binds together the citizens of a metropolis. The division of labor, or of function, to which they are subject is incomparably more complete and fundamental. Some of the cells are bound together to form muscles, some to make up glands or various tissues, while a certain number are trained and drilled to constitute the brain and the system of connecting nerves, which are like telegraph wires centering at the seat of consciousness in the head. It is with these cells, called neurones, that we are specially concerned.

They form an unbroken signalling system. Not the smallest part of the body is without its nerve-lines, or

fibres, which branch and branch and branch again. There are two kinds of nerve-fibres, the "afferent," or those which convey information to the brain, and the "efferent," or those which carry responsive impulses, or orders if you wish to call them so, from the brain to different parts of the body. When you fell from the ladder the afferent nerves transmitted to the brain information of the damage done to the bones and muscles that had been broken and strained.

But partly because of the stunning violence of the blow, partly because of the great number of simultaneous messages flashed from the many nerves shaken by the disaster, and partly because of the confusion produced in the brain itself by the general consciousness that a terrible accident had happened to you, the messages were not immediately translated into the sensation of localized pain, as happens instantaneously with a pin prick.

It was some such situation as would exist in a telephone exchange if a score of startling messages came pouring in at once, and all this at a moment when the operator's mind was already upset by a sudden, undefined awareness that something dreadful had happened.

The injured bones and flesh could not themselves feel pain, for pain is a brain product, and cannot be felt if the brain is paralyzed. Quick as its action is, the brain requires time to comprehend. It is probable that those who fall suddenly from great heights are not even terrified.

Wounded soldiers do not feel immediate pain, and often in the confusing excitement of battle do not know that they have been hit. Personal experience is the most convincing, and I myself (though not in battle) have known the painlessness of a bullet's progress through flesh and blood. A pistol bullet was fired at me with careful aim at my left eye. It struck, luckily, just beneath the eye-orbit, was deflected by the cheekbone, passed through the cheek,

and under the ear, missing the jugular vein, and lodged in the back of the neck.

I felt no pain whatever, and yet the brain was not altogether confused, for the efferent nerves so far responded to the signal of the afferent ones that they caused me to clap my hand upon the spot where the bullet had struck the bone. The pain came after the astonished nerves had recovered from the paralyzing shock.

Science has made no more useful discoveries than those which enable surgeons to eliminate pain by one form or another of artificial and temporary paralysis of the nerves of sensation. Pain is simply a warning signal. The response to it from the center of the nervous system is a call to action of the forces of defense and repair. It is one of the disharmonies of nature that pain often has, by itself, injurious effects, and

it is a corresponding triumph of human intelligence that it has learned how to correct this oversight, of indifference, of nature.

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Consistency - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:-



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

USE

Del Monte

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN--THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

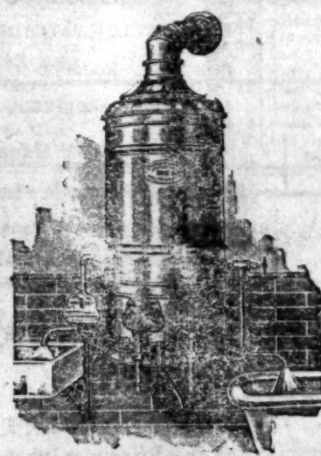
Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
38, Nanking Road



You can get a ready
supply of

Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired
from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.



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Pure Food Products



Fresh stocks just received.

Sold by all dealers

GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Dholi Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Cebu Manila (F.M.S.)
Fookhow Medan Tavor (Lower)
Haiphong New York Burma
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Securities and Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Phnom-Penh

EN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
EN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

PARIS: Banque d'Anvers.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Union Parissienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HORNIN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.

C. E. Anton Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Singapore
Fookhow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Tsingtau
Hollie Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hainan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau)

Chengde Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Dainy (Dairen o-A)

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Savings Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow,

Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts: Tails at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le

Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LEON,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Dainy Mukden Sianfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokyo

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA,

Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,350,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits 3,981,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Tientsin

Cebu Manila Yokohama

Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about \$4,583,833)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,431 (about \$827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaen Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balai

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital H. \$1,357,350

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

FUKUON,

Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Colombo Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bahr (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 31	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	4.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	5 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10 ..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	13 ..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	17 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	19 A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	4 ..	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	9 ..	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 20	7.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 D.L.	Kanazawa	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
..	21 D.L.	Yokohama	Kashio	Br.	B. & S.
..	22 ..	Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23 10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	25 noon	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27 ..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	3 ..	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	3 4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Cordiller	Fr.	Cle M. M.
..	3 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Persia maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	4 ..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	7 ..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10 ..	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 25	noon	London etc.	Sowa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	3.00	Marseilles etc.	Portbos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
..	11 A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 A.M.	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23 ..	Marseilles etc.	Cordiller	Fr.	Cle M. M.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Ir.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 20	2.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	21 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	21 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	21 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	22 4.00	Ningpo	Feiching	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 2.00	Hongkong via Manila	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 1.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	29 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 21	..	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keeling maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23 D.L.	Chefoo	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	23 noon	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	23 D.L.	Dainy & Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Dainy	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 D.L.	Dainy & Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 12.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	20 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 M.N.	do	Kiangto	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	22 M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	22 M.N.	do	Kingshin	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	23 M.N.	do	Tale maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23 M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	24 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 M.N.	do	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	25 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 M.N.	do	Yonyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	25 M.N.	do	Kuiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	26 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	26 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	26 M.N.	do	Tuekwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	27 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningsao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Jan 19	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 19	Swatow	Feiching	964	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLW
Jan 19	Hongkong	Yingchow	1902	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 19	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	1837	Jap.	A. T. Co.	Wooing
Jan 19	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 19	Tsingtao	China maru	1734	Jap.	M. H. K.	MRKW
Jan 19	Japan	Gemini	3630	Jap.	A. T. Co.	..
Jan 19	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	4717	Jap.	Dodwell & Co.	SHW
Jan 19	Hankow	Fukuchi maru	968	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 19	Hankow	Tale maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Jan 19	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	S. S. Co.	..
Jan 19	Hankow	Tsingtao	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CKPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	Hankow etc.	Loonzwo	2886	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Tungling	2036	Br.	B. & S.
..	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	6345	Fr.	Cle M. M.
..	..	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Penza	1679	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hsin Ningsao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yamaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangroo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday, Jan. 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping January 22 daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Northern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Captain T. Ota, will leave on Saturday, January 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Poochow for Shanghai today. The N.Y.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai at daylight yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Kashing from Hongkong is expected to arrive here today. The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Limited s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Hongkong at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on January 18.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. F. Austin, Mr. E. Abrahamson, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ching, Mr. Chey Wan-chor, Mr. Chow Leung-long, Mr. G. Currimbhoy, Mr. B. Dubash, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hirsch, Mrs. P. Harper, Mr. Ho Wai-lic, Miss M. O'Connor, Mr. Ho Wai-lic, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. W. S. Porter, Mr. A. R. Pilkington, Lieut. M. S. Plama, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Shank, Mr. Huey Ling-sai, Mr. D. C. Thompson, Col. Trupit, Mr. Y. T. Wang, Mr. M. C. Yang, Mr. Li Tok-yan, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Zens and Master John Zens.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. H. E. Biggs and T. Gibbison.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Marseilles:—Mr. E. S. Charrier, Mr. Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. John Carbery. For Singapore:—Messrs. A. C. Cutton, J. Doemitsky and F. White. For Haiphong:—Messrs. A. Gachon, Corder, Gossin and Nguyen Vian Minh and Mrs. Tran Tai-han. For Hongkong:—Messrs. A. G. Stephen, G. S. Cubbay, A. Katz, S. Matsumoto, Harold Fitzpatrick, A. B. Harris and T. D. Brotherton, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Hing-kwong and Mrs. M. E. S. Remedios and inf. Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo for Wuhu:—Messrs. W. E. Hughes and A. H.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am-p-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Mosocacy	Am-p-b.	190	2	47	Carter
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am-p-b.	248	8	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am-p-b.	1592	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Launay and Decidue, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4283	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 11	..	Durrumbett	1156	Br.	R.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2365	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Jan 16	Swatow	Seang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hankow	Ghenturel	4696	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Jan 13	Poochi	Heitoo	1839	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Jan 16	Vancouver	Hazel Dollar	2303	Br.	R. Dollar	BXII
Jan 6	..	Honglee	62	Chl.	Tuck Wo	CERCW
Jan 18	Hakow	Hunan	1145	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kiangshin	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangshah	1536	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Nov 18	Hankow	Liennu	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Melle	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meitoo	406	Am.	S. O. L.	SOCV
Jan 13	San Francisco	Maritopa	4224	Dut.	A. T. Co.	APLW
Jan 17	Japan	Omi maru	222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phenius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	E.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sitang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 3	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidroka maru	3804	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VIII
Jan 12	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 18	Japan	Somali	6712	Br.	P. & O.	BIV
Jan 18	Chinwangtao	Stefanias	2646	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehlsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Jan 17	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	..	Feb. 13	..	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	..	Mar. 12	..	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	..	Apr. 6	..	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Tel. 778 Local No. 18 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

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OCEAN SERVICES

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

Business and Official Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12439

LOST

A BILL of lading, No. 12, marked C.S.W., for 98 packages of Chinese tobacco, shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by S.S. Kiangfoo, trip No. 29, has been lost at the Custom House.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void at the China Merchants S. N. Co.

Tai Koo Sing Kee.
太古新記
12441

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January, on account of China New Year Holidays. 12438

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory
GO TO
THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while patrolling his beat on the Bund.

Found a five-dollar bill to add to his fund. And with soul, filled with joy, for a bar he did start.

"I heard 'Upper Crust' say and said: 'Here's a heart!'"

IT'S A PLEASURE TO PUNISH "UPPER CRUST" RYE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Customs Notification No. 867

THE Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, the 23rd January—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917. 12452

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 12451

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this Company, standing in the name of Wong Park-sang (黃柏生) of Shanghai, has been lost, and if at the expiration of a fortnight from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,
General Managers.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you intend to visit CHUNGKING

Make your headquarters at WIDLER & COMPANY
Address your mail to
Chungking, West China.



GOING TO PRESS

JAN. 30TH

Additions and corrections for Shanghai section to that date. Addenda up to February 10th.

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA

4 Canton Road, Shanghai. 12448

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for Netherlands.

H. KNIPPING,
Consul-General for Germany.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U. S. of America.

G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGEN EITZEN,
Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR,
Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISE,
Consul for Brazil.

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly. 12447

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Timin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling

Bell after Timin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: \$1.00 per day and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Timins: Timins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS TO PURCHASE TIMIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: \$1.00 (cloth cover) and \$0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Seehuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12288 12229

Harbour Notification

No. 1 of 1917.

Referring to Harbour Notification No. 1 of 1914 (9th March). Notice is hereby given that the wreck of the HOKUSEI MARU has been removed and the mark-boat withdrawn.

WM. CARLSON,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 295

IN celebration of the Chinese New Year (old calendar) this Office will be closed on the 23rd January, 1917, from 12 noon.

THE Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917. 12453

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauthman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6. 12381

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: Spotted white and brown pointer, Edinburgh Road, yesterday. Reg. No. 1884. Please return to 49 Route de Say Zoong, or communicate 'phone West 202. Reward, if necessary. 12451 J 21

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

YOUNG MAN, Chinese (21), educated in America, speaks and writes perfect English, seeks position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS. 12419 J 23

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE want apartments or share home with small family. Available tennis court desired. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS. 12436 J 21

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

8406

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. Phone 1946. 10070

MELBOURNE HOUSE

To let, well-furnished front room, with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable married couples or bachelors; with board. Also attic room. Moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens. 12437 J 23

TO LET: One large and one small room, with bathroom and verandah. Apply at No. 22 Chaou-fong Road. 12450 J 21

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two comfortably-furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; verandahs, bathrooms attached, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate. 12391 J 21

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road. 12440 F 4

TO LET, one flat on the ground floor, also one large back room and one attic. 19-20 North Szechuen Road. 12399 J 27

TO LET, two large and one small room, with private bathrooms and verandahs, excellent board, and very desirable. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Also table boarders accepted. Terms moderate. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road. 12415 J 21

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 12414 J 20

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor houseboat, of teakwood, with cabin; length 31', beam 7' 4", maximum draught 2' 0", speed 8 miles. Fitted with a 12 B.H.P., 4-cyl. Kelvin engine, very little used, Bosch magneto, electric light with dynamo, 2 bunks with spring mattresses; can accommodate 3 persons; bunks for crew, lavatory, awning, ice-chest, crockery, glass-ware, and stoves, etc. Boat recently overhauled, and engine tested. Everything complete and in excellent condition. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS. 12455 J 21

FOR SALE: Owing to sudden departure from town, a horse and a carriage (Victoria): will sell for Tls. 250 only. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS. 12456 J 21

FOR SALE, first-class passage to Manila for lady, T. K. K. \$35.00. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: 2-Seater Hupmobile, 1916 model, 32 h.p., almost new, fully-equipped, and with spare type. To be seen at Oriental Automobile Garage. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd. 12442 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd. 12347 T. F.

18 RUE CORNELLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60. 12349 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Seours. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd. 12348 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Reliable shroff, capable taking charge of store-room and packing department. Must be quick and accurate worker and be able to furnish substantial guarantee. Only persons having previous experience need apply, to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS. 12444 J 21

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Young lady, with good knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS. 12457 J 28

YOUNG LADY (Neutral) wants position as sales lady in Millinery Store. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS. 12427 J 20

GERMAN governess wishes a position in American or Neutral family. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS. 12414 J 20

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports, exports, bookkeeping and typewriting. Ai references. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS. 12397 J 21

FOR SALE: Furniture, fittings, etc., of foreign 4 roomed, or will let, good locality, suit bachelors' mess, low price. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: a teakwood parlor suite, consisting of 7 pieces, price \$60. Apply 4a Woosung Road, in rear of the Shanghai Tramways Office. 12446 J 23

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramophone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS. 12445 J 21

FOR SALE, four pointer bitches, four months old, and guaranteed very good shooting dogs. Please apply at 33 Great Western Road. 12404 J 21

ONE home distiller, new. Will make one quart of distilled water each hour. Finely graded chemical balance, weighs to milligrams; also Hammond typewriter. One I. S. Society's \$2,000 Premium Bond. Will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS. 12445 J 21

FOR SALE, 20 shares Hongkong & Whampoa Dock. Offers to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS. 12428 J 20